State of Iowa - Return on Investment Program / IT Project Evaluation

SECTION 1: PROPOSAL

Project Name: __Justice Data Warehouse__   Date: __11-1-2000__

Agency Point of Contact for Project: __John Baldwin__

Agency Point of Contact Phone Number / E-mail: __242-5704   john.baldwin.doc.state.ia.us__

Executive Sponsor (Agency Director or Designee) Signature: _____

Is this project necessary for compliance with a Federal standard, initiative, or statute? (If "Yes," cite specific requirement, attach copy of requirement, and explain in Proposal Summary)	☐ Yes	☒ No
Is this project required by State statute? (If "Yes," explain in Proposal Summary) Senate File 2433	☒ Yes	☐ No
Does this project meet a health, safety or security requirement? (If "Yes," explain in Proposal Summary)	☒ Yes	☐ No
Is this project necessary for compliance with an enterprise technology standard? (If "Yes," explain in Proposal Summary)	☒ Yes	☐ No
Does this project contribute to meeting a strategic goal of government? (If "Yes," explain in Proposal Summary)	☒ Yes	☐ No
Is this a "research and development" project? (If "Yes," explain in Proposal Summary)	☒ Yes	☒ No

(sidebar) I T P r o j e c t E v a l u a t i o n

PROPOSAL SUMMARY:

In written detail, explain why the project is being undertaken and the results that are expected. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Pre Project:
Operational databases within the justice system (i.e., courts, corrections, public safety) are not linked to each other. This results in conflicting information about offenders between data systems in some cases, inaccurate and/or incomplete information about offenders, and lack of efficiency to conduct evaluations of treatment programs, supervision strategies, and offender recidivism. There is also a lack of efficiency within community-based corrections in many parts of the state to monitor offender fines, fees and restitution payments to the court. Regarding public safety's incident-based crime reports, this data set has been under-utilized to examine crime trends and crime details statewide and by area.

Post-Project:
The overall mission of the Justice Data Warehouse is to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of State government with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities from a central location. Currently, a centralized database containing selected

statewide Iowa State Court Information System (ICIS) data has been established. The Justice Data Warehouse's current priority is to add selected statewide Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) data to the Justice Data Warehouse and link it with the court information already on the platform. A pilot is currently underway to demonstrate the utility of linking court and corrections information in this manner. Thus far, it appears that this linkage will provide for improved statistics on the numbers of offenders being charged, convicted, and sentenced to various sanctions (e.g., prison, probation, jail, etc.); improve monitoring of offenders under correctional supervision; and improve the efficiency of program evaluations and offender recidivism studies. Plans for this phase also include uploading incident-based crime report information from the Department of Public Safety, providing for more widespread use of this data set for research and analysis purposes. Various agencies have joined together to form a planning group to collectively plan for and guide the development of the Justice Data Warehouse. As with the first phase of the Justice Data Warehouse (consisting of loading needed court information), the Planning Group will be utilized to collectively assess what information from ICON will be needed to meet all of the agency needs for this data, and what linkages with other databases would be desirable.

The Justice Data Warehouse in its first phase provided a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System. Data from all 99 counties are available for analysis. Also included in the first phase is an ICON pilot database which contains 26 critical pieces of information representing all community based offenders (probationers and parolees) under active supervision in every county in Iowa.

During FY2002 the plan is to expand the Justice Data Warehouse to include data pertaining to offenders under community-based correctional supervision from the ICON system as discussed above, as well as to include a pilot of Department of Public Safety incident based reporting data.

Implications of Not Funding

- The State will not be able to leverage its original investment and expand the data in the Justice Data Warehouse. This includes the $500,000 appropriated last year for the Justice Data Warehouse, and $313,865 in state and federal funds expended in assessment, design and prototype development.

- The State will lose the opportunity to begin linking criminal justice information systems to improve information sharing among agencies and better serve the public.

Tangible and intangible benefits:

- Access to up-to-date information. Currently, readily available information on criminal charges, convictions and sentences may be up to two years old in some cases.
- Access to more complete information. Currently there is no readily available information pertaining to simple misdemeanors and scheduled violations, as well as case processing times by type of charge.
- Expanded capacity of the state to conduct ad hoc queries which cross over between the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and Department of Corrections (ICON) databases. Such expanded capacity will facilitate analyses that may not otherwise be conducted due to lack of resources.
- Improved projections of indigent defense needs through access to more detailed information on projected charges, case processing times and cost per type of case.

- Improved correctional impact statements through use of current and accurate data as well as detailed information on simple misdemeanors, scheduled violations and case processing times.
- Improved planning for the justice system, including information to support sentencing changes, and improved allocation of resources for correctional sanctions and programs.
- Future opportunity to comprehensively link justice system information systems in order to optimize information sharing and data completeness and quality for management and planning purposes.

Summary/project stakeholders

1. Legislature (including, but not limited to, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and Sentencing Commission). They have found information from the prototype Justice Data Warehouse to be useful in completing correctional impact statements that estimate the potential costs to the state of making changes in Iowa's sentencing laws and practices. It is also expected that the Justice Data Warehouse may assist in improvement of projections of indigent defense costs, and correctional populations.
2. Various executive branch agencies (including, but not limited to, the Department of Management, the Department of Inspections and Appeals, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections). These agencies have documented many reasons why a Justice Data Warehouse may improve decision-making, availability of information and information sharing to improve their services to the public.
3. Various other entities and individuals who contact the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning for information (including, but not limited to, the U.S. Department of Justice's National Judicial Reporting Program, county attorneys, local governments, and private organizations). By participating in the gathering and sharing of information on a national level, public policy and responses to crime for the entire nation may be improved.

SECTION 2: PROJECT PLAN

Individual project plans will vary depending upon the size and complexity of the project. A project plan includes the following information:

1. Agency Information
Project Executive Sponsor Responsibilities:
Response: This is an enterprise project between the Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, and Information Technology Department (ITD). John Baldwin (DOC) is the Executive Sponsor. Linda Plazak (ITD) is the Project Coordinator. Carroll Bidler (DPS) is the Agency Sponsor for DPS involvement. Lettie Prell and Laura Roeder from CJJP will be contributing their expertise as required.

Organization Skills:
Response:
IT Project Management - skills available within ITD.
Database Management - skills available within ITD.
Data Modeling - skills available from vendor partner (Bull Information Systems)
Data Extraction and Load - skills available within ITD and the vendor partner.
Data Analysis - skills available within CJJP, DPS and DOC.
Platform Management - skills shared within ITD and vendor partner.

2. Project Information
Mission, Goals, Objectives:

Response:

Mission. The overall mission of the Justice Data Warehouse Project is to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches with selected statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities from a central location. At present it is focusing on what data from the Department of Corrections' Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) and Department of Public Safety's Incident-Based Crime Reports are needed to address key issues within the justice system.

The Justice Data Warehouse Project in its entirety is expected to address the following:

- Projecting indigent defense costs for budgeting purposes (juvenile and criminal)
- Improving the completeness and accuracy of correctional impact statements ordered by the legislature (for bills affecting both the juvenile and criminal systems)
- Improving monitoring and implementation of the sex offender registry
- Improving identification and monitoring of domestic abuse restraining orders and violations of such orders
- Enhance collaboration among criminal justice agencies, through the sharing of information.
- Improve the criminal justice system's ability to share information electronically, by providing for a centralized repository for Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) data, and by establishing the capacity to link with other justice system information sources.
- Support the development of innovative approaches to research and evaluation, by facilitating access to justice system information, and by providing linkages between key databases.
- Improve monitoring of community-based corrections clients (e.g., tracking fines, fees and restitution payments to the court; tracking additional charges incurred under supervision, etc.).
- Improving prison population projections.
- Increased usage of incident-based crime reporting information for analysis and improved decision-making.

By providing for a centralized repository for justice system data, and by establishing the capacity to link with other information sources, the Justice Data Warehouse Project supports the following multi-year goals established by the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council:

- To establish integrated justice system information reporting capabilities and procedures that provide practitioners, officials and policy makers with the information they need to carry out their responsibilities and to monitor and evaluate justice system policies and programs.
- To utilize advanced technologies that maximize efficiency, support program and policy evaluations and promote effective and equitable justice, services, and public participation.
- To help facilitate and improve the development, collection and use of data and other information of value for state and local program planning.
- To enhance our ability to identify, study and provide information on criminal and juvenile justice issues.
- Improved ability of the justice system to respond to crime and offenders' behaviors.

A. Expectations:

The advantages of having this information in the Justice Data Warehouse and linked with the court information already residing on the platform are as follows:

- Ensuring completeness and accuracy of criminal history records
- Providing the capability for offender-based analysis of criminal convictions and sentences to various sanctions (e.g., prison, probation, jail, etc.)
- Improving assessment of the potential correctional impact of proposed legislation
- Improving accuracy of projections: indigent defense costs; prison population
- Probation and parole officers better able to monitor offenders' fines, fees and restitution payments to the court, thus holding offenders more accountable
- Community-based corrections improving knowledge about offender re-involvement with the court, within their supervising county OR statewide
- Providing for increased usage of incident-based crime and arrest data for analysis and decision-making purposes

The project goals are:
- To provide a location where court information is linked with critical information from the Department of Corrections' Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) database.
- To demonstrate the utility of housing incident based reporting data from the Department of Public Safety on a warehouse platform.
- To improve the ability of justice system agencies to obtain and use statewide justice system data to meet their stated needs.
- To improve management of and planning for the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- To improve the accuracy and completeness of court, corrections and public safety records.

The Justice Data Warehouse Project supports the goals of the Criminal and Juvenile Planning Advisory Council, the Department of Management, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and others by providing:
- The means to make data-based decisions.
- Utilizing an enterprise approach to hardware and software procurement for a data warehouse standard platform.
- Enhanced collaboration among criminal justice agencies through the sharing of information.
- To utilize advanced technologies that maximize efficiency, support program and policy evaluations and promote effective and equitable justice, services, and public participation.
- Improvement of the criminal justice system's ability to share information electronically, by providing for a centralized repository for Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) data, and by establishing the capacity to link with other justice system information sources.
- To support the development of more efficient and innovative approaches to program evaluation and outcomes, as well as offender recidivism studies.
- To help facilitate and improve the development, collection and use of data and other information of value for state and local program planning.

Linking and sharing justice data among agencies at a statewide level will better serve the public. In the future the Justice Data Warehouse will be in a position to share longitudinal information from the Department of Human Services who is also adding data to the enterprise data warehouse platform.

A. **Measures**

Response: Codes: A=new capacity; B=will be able to do with more complete data; C=will be able to do faster or with more recent data.

2. Ability to calculate case processing times (by charge and offense class) (A). This would inform the development of projections of indigent defense costs and prison population projections.
3. Ability to calculate recidivism rates by offender characteristics and charge (A). This would inform studies into "what works" in the way of effective responses to crime by the justice system.
4. Ability to identify re-offending incidents for a juvenile (A). By increasing our ability to respond effectively to the juvenile offender, we may experience less adult crime and its associated costs to victims and society.
5. Ability to compile re-offending juvenile incidents by charge and type of program/service (A). By increasing our ability to respond effectively to the juvenile offender, we may experience less adult crime and its associated costs to victims and society.
6. Ability to identify and quantify arrest warrants, mittimus, juvenile pickups (order that were issued and canceled) (A). This may lead to improved ability of the justice system to respond to crime and offenders' behaviors.
7. Ability to describe victim restitution amounts imposed and paid by case, case type and payor (A). We can improve our ability to monitor efforts to restore the victim and hold offenders accountable for their actions.
8. Ability to describe imposed and collected fines, fees and restitution by year and by offense (for single charge cases) (A). Improved knowledge of trends leads to an improved ability of the state to anticipate the future needs of the justice system, and improve planning and improvement efforts. Community-based corrections officials would be better able to track such payments to the court, increasing offender accountability.
9. Ability to compile offense-based and offender-based charge, conviction and sentencing statistics (A, B, C). Important to projections and assessment of correctional impact of proposed changes in sentencing laws and practices.
10. Ability to calculate incarceration rates by charge/type (both offense-based an offender-based) (B, C). Important to projections and assessment of correctional impact of proposed changes in sentencing laws and practices.
11. Ability to describe charge reductions and amendments by original charge (C). Important to projections and assessment of correctional impact of proposed changes in sentencing laws and practices.
12. Ability to assess the potential correctional impact of *any* penalty change for an existing crime (B, C). Without the justice data warehouse, some law changes may be (and have been) enacted without full knowledge of the potential costs to the state, and impact on court and other justice system resources.
13. Ability to compile information by offender characteristics (race, sex, age, etc.) (B, C). This improves our ability to assess the fair and equitable treatment of offenders within the justice system, and discover "what works" for our different offender populations.
14. Ability to describe juveniles waived to adult court (B, C). There is currently limited information on this topic of interest. Information in the justice data warehouse may improve assessment of the results of policy changes implemented during recent years.

B. **Environment:**

Response:

As an Enterprise project, the Justice Data Warehouse has involved numerous agencies and stakeholders in its design and implementation. The Judicial and Executive Branches of government have collaborated and the Iowa Court Information System is one of the main data

sources. Since the implementation of the Enterprise platform the Department of Corrections has developed a pilot and have become a partner as a data user and data source. Department of Public Safety will be creating a pilot in FY2002 and will also become a partner as a data user and data source.

The Enterprise data warehouse platform and services were leased in December 1999 using CJJP FY00 appropriated funds for the down payment. The Department of Human Services and the Department of Revenue and Finance have signed a 28E agreement with CJJP and ITD to support and utilize the Enterprise data warehouse platform. Initially all three entities were going to purchase and implement their own data warehouse solutions. As a result of collaboration and cooperation the agencies decided to form a partnership to purchase and utilize an Enterprise platform solution. This is intended to minimize support and training resources required to maintain an extra large data warehouse.

C. **Project Management and Risk Mitigation:**

Linda Plazak from ITD provides enterprise project oversight and coordination. The original partner agencies of CJJP, DHS and DRF have now gained extensive data warehouse experience. ITD has partnered with Bull Information Systems to provide consulting services. CJJP has contracted with Bull Information Systems to define and implement the Justice portion of the Enterprise data warehouse. Bull Information Systems has also been awarded work on the Department of Corrections application. Lettie Prell from CJJP coordinated the detail work plan and implementation of the CJJP component of the justice data warehouse with Bull, and with the courts. All work by Bull has been completed on time and within budget. By first assessing the business and data needs for the next phase of the JDW we mitigate the risk

The goal of the partnership was for ITD to secure funding to cover the ongoing cost of expanding and maintaining an Enterprise data warehouse platform architecture. Each agency would seek funding to expand the application development required for their specific agency. An Enterprise architecture is being developed by ITD so agency applications can easily "plug" into an Enterprise data model structure. Each agency has secured contracted services of vendor partners to assess and develop their applications. Each partner agency is responsible for their own vendor and project management. The ITD Enterprise Data Warehouse Coordinator (Linda Plazak) meets with all partner agencies and their vendors every two weeks to discuss issues and concerns. It is the Coordinator's responsibility to coordinate the development of standards and policies that affect the successful expansion of the data warehouse.

D. **Security / Data Integrity / Data Accuracy / Information Privacy:**
Response: **Security**
At the request of the ITD Enterprise Data Warehouse Coordinator, the ITD Security Officer developed a comprehensive Enterprise Data Warehouse Security Policy. This policy was created with input from the ITD Enterprise Data Warehouse Coordinator, partner agencies, vendor partners, and industry sources.

Response: **Data Integrity**
Timeliness and authenticity of the data is the responsibility of the owner agency. Use of a metadata repository that is accessible to users will identify the definition, format, frequency of change, etc. of each agency's data.

Response: **Data Accuracy**

The success of the enterprise data warehouse is dependent on the quality of data that is loaded. Each agency is responsible for identifying and cleansing their data sources. Use of a metadata repository that is accessible to users will identify the definition, format, frequency of change, etc. of each agency's data.

Response: **Privacy**

The owner of the data controls the data. Access rights will only be granted to individuals identified by the owner of the data. Rights will be limited to view, update, read, write, delete. If a person only has access to 20 of the 100 data elements, the user will only "see" 20 elements. They will not even know the other 80 exist. Every possible method will be deployed to provide confidentiality.

3. **Current Technology Environment (Describe the following):**

A. **Software (Client Side / Server Side / Midrange / Mainframe)**

Response:
Teradata Relational Database is the enterprise data warehouse application software. This database will interface to all of the state's mainframe computers and partner agency servers.

B. **Hardware (Client Side / Server Side / Mid-range / Mainframe):**

Response:
The NCR WorldMark 4800 is the hardware platform.

4. **Proposed Environment (Describe the following): N/A**

Data Elements: If the project creates a new database the project plan should include the specific software involved and a general description of the data elements.
Response:

The Justice Data Warehouse is populated with charge, disposition and sentence data from the Iowa Court Information System, as well as a pilot database containing information on active probationers and parolees from the Department of Corrections' Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) (the pilot is currently being tested and evaluated). The next iteration of the Justice Data Warehouse would include data from the DOC institutionalized offenders and data from DPS incident based reporting function.

The Department of Human Services Data Warehouse application is populated with data from the Child Welfare and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families systems. The Department of Revenue and Finance Tax Gap Compliance Data Warehouse application is populated with data consisting of 20 different tax types and cross references data from numerous systems provided by the DOT, DHS, IRS, etc. Utilizing data from multiple agencies will give workers and decision makers a broad vision of programs, outcomes and trends that are impossible to identify in the current environment.

Project Schedule: A schedule that includes: time lines, resources, tasks, checkpoints, deliverables and responsible parties.
See attachment.

SECTION 3: Return On Investment (ROI) Financial Analysis

Project Budget:

Provide the estimated project cost by expense category.

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Personnel.............................. $_____
Software................................ $____20,000_____
Hardware............................... $_____
Training................................. $_____8.000_____
Facilities ............................... $_____
Professional Services............ $___387,000___
Supplies ................................ $_____2,000___
Other (Specify)……..………… $___147,000___   (storage costs + telecommunic)
                    Total.................. $___564,000__
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Project Funding:

Provide the estimated project cost by funding source.

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State Funds............................ $__564,000_____ ........._____ % of total cost
 Federal Funds........................ $_____ ........_____ % of total cost
Local Gov. Funds ................... $_____ ........_____ % of total cost
Private Funds ......................... $_____ ........_____ % of total cost
Other Funds (Specify)............. $_____ ........_____ % of total cost
           Total Cost: .............. $_____ ........_____ % of total cost
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 Provide the estimated project cost by fiscal year.

How much of the cost would be incurred by your agency
from normal operating budgets (staff, equipment, etc.)?   ....……$_____   _____%

How much of the cost would be paid by requested State IT project funds? $_564,000_   __100%

Identify, list, and quantify all additional annual maintenance expenses (State $s) related to the project.

Identify, list, and quantify any other future additional expenses (State $s) related to the project.

ROI Financial Worksheet Directions (Attach Written Detail as Requested):

Annual Pre-Project Cost -- Actual State government direct and indirect costs

Annual Post-Project Cost -- Estimated State government direct and indirect costs

Response:

It is anticipated that adding corrections data to the court information already in the justice data warehouse will better enable us to describe the number of offenders charged, convicted, and ordered to various sanctions (e.g., prison, probation, jail, etc.); in turn, this information will improve the state's ability to assess the potential correctional impact of proposed legislation, as well as conduct other system planning, which is expected to lead to the passage of improved sentencing laws; improved allocation of resources for the justice system; and decision support to ensure fair and equitable treatment of offenders. It is also anticipated that there will be an improvement in prison population projections due to knowledge of offender-based criminal case filings and incarceration rates. We also expect an improved capacity to conduct program evaluations and offender recidivism studies, which are anticipated to lead to the development of better responses to crime and criminal behavior. The planned linkage is also expected to lead to improved monitoring by correctional services of offender payments on fines, fees and restitution, as well as improved knowledge of new charges incurred by an offender while under supervision.

State Government Benefit --

Much of the information that will be made available for decision support through the Justice Data Warehouse was not previously readily available, nor was there a capacity to link these data on a statewide basis with the other justice information system databases.

Citizen Benefit -- Estimated annual value of the project to Iowa citizens**.**

Response: Based on state crime statistics in 1997, Iowans lost an estimated $77 million in property from burglaries, thefts and robberies. 528 Iowans suffered forcible rape. 5,573 Iowans were the victims of aggravated assault.   6,477 Iowans were victim of domestic violence. 59 Iowans were murdered.

According to national studies a human life is valued at $6.1 million. Last year Iowans spent $24 million to house 4,927 people in community based facilities. $57 million was spent on supervising or housing 38,090 people in community based programs.   To keep an inmate incarcerated in a correctional institution costs Iowans approximately $54.00 per day.   Currently 7,706 inmates are incarcerated. This averages to an annual cost of approximately $15 million. It cost Iowans $35 million to build a new prison for 400 inmates in Fort Dodge.

The Department of Corrections estimates that if current justice system trends, policies and practices continue, prison population growth is estimated to increase by 70% over the next ten years. This would require building five additional facilities at a potential cost to Iowans of $225 million in construction costs alone; annual operating costs are estimated at $125 million.

Utilizing data warehouse technology to conduct program evaluation and target specific services and programs towards high-risk offenders maximizes available treatment resources and the public's safety. By focusing on crime prevention and offender treatment outcomes Iowa could reduce incarceration

and save millions of dollars over the next ten years. **If the State of Iowa could reduce the number of violent offenders by 100, $3.1 million annually in inmate housing costs would be saved. Reducing the number of violent offenders by 400 would save the cost of adding a new prison and save Iowans $35 million.**

National statistics indicate the following:

Of all crime, adult rape has the highest victim cost at $127 billion per year, followed by assault at $93 billion and murder at $61 billion. Personal crime is estimated to cost $105 billion annually in medical costs, lost earnings and public program costs. When pain, suffering and reduced quality of life are assessed, the costs of personal rime increases to an estimated $450 billion annually. It is estimated that 10 to 20 percent of mental health care expenditures in the U.S. may be attributable to crime, primarily for victim treatment. Four out of five gunshot victims are on public assistance or uninsured, costing taxpayers an estimated $4.5 billion a year. Violent crime causes 3% of U.S. medical spending and 14% of injury-related medical spending. Insurers pay $45 billion annually due to crime.

Opportunity Value/Risk or Loss Avoidance Benefit --

Response: By adding corrections data to the justice data warehouse and linking it with court information already residing on the platform, analyses to support justice system decision-making which now require data collection from multiple sources may be accomplished with access to a single source. In other words, data collection time for evaluations and recidivism research would be substantially reduced, resulting in more timely reports to decision-makers on the effectiveness of treatment programs, supervision strategies, etc. Regarding recidivism analyses in particular, few of these were conducted in the 1990's due to a lack of resources to devote to accessing multiple sources of information. By facilitating this type of research, we may improve our understanding of the factors associated with offender rearrest, thus preventing new crime which is very costly to the taxpayers of Iowa in terms of dollars and potential suffering at the hand of a criminal. Improved understanding of the numbers of offenders being sentenced by the courts will greatly improve correctional impact statements regarding admissions to probation, jail and other placements. Currently, the court information is useful to describe the number of charges and convictions, but is not an offender-based system; it is common for a single offender to have multiple person ID's in the court database, which prevents an accurate compilation of offender-based statistics.

Other states have utilized data warehouse technology to realize some significant results which could be duplicated in Iowa. The following are examples from other states:

In Colorado adult criminal cases were being scheduled outside the 120 -150 day mandated provisions for speedy trials. Using the data warehouse to query and determine the cause of this scheduling problem, it was determined that after the disclosure/discovery process, defense attorney's were taking an average of 45 days to submit their certificates of readiness for trial. This was the major cause of the scheduling cases outside the speedy trial window. Action was taken to remedy this flaw in the process and the net results were an 18% reduction in case backlog.

Defendants in custody awaiting trial were costing the counties in Michigan significant financial burden. Judges were concerned about the cost to the county and state for housing inmates awaiting trial. Reports from the data warehouse identified which defendants were in jail custody and reprioritized court dockets to reduce the time to trial, thus reducing the financial burden being incurred to house the inmates.

Utilizing a data warehouse model to identify and track high risk felons after release created an alternative to racial profiling. This is turn caused a reduction of civil suites against the state.

A data warehouse application was utilized to track incidence of crime via geocoding. By deploying resources to where crime was occurring instead of a shotgun approach to deployment where it might occur. Crime in New York City has been reduced by 37%. The same concept is used for traffic accidents and speeding. Traffic accidents and speeding violations have been reduced in New York thus saving lives.

In Iowa, Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) improve the decision making process of the Board of Parole in the sentencing of defendants and subsequent release of felons by gathering all the history factors from multiple sources within the criminal justice network thus and making appropriate decisions. By analyzing and maintaining incarceration of high risk offenders the public safety of Iowans has been improved.

Iowa also anticipates using the data warehouse to improve projections of indigent defense costs and correctional populations; provide information on fines collection rates and collection of restitution to victims; improve the assessment of the potential correctional impact of proposed legislation; and supporting a wide range of justice system planning and evaluation efforts.

Total Annual Project Benefit -- Add the values of all annual benefit categories.

Total Annual Project Cost -- Estimated annual new cost necessary to implement and maintain the project

Benefit / Cost Ratio – Divide the "Total Annual Project Benefit" by the "Total Annual Project Cost." If the resulting figure is greater than one (1.00), then the annual project benefits exceed the annual project cost. If the resulting figure is less than one (1.00), then the annual project benefits are less than the annual project cost.

ROI -- Subtract the "Total Annual Project Cost" from the "Total Annual Project Benefit" and divide by the amount of the requested State IT project funds.

Benefits Not Cost Related or Quantifiable --

Response:

10 - Improving the safety of Iowans'.

10 - Ability to evaluate programs and improve outcomes to lower recidivism rates and reduce prison capacity requirements.

10 - Participating in the enterprise data warehouse to increase information sharing across agencies and target services more effectively.

It is anticipated that adding corrections data to the court information already in the justice data warehouse will better enable us to describe the number of offenders charged, convicted, and ordered to various sanctions (e.g., prison, probation, jail, etc.); in turn, this information will improve the state's ability to assess the potential correctional impact of proposed legislation, as well as conduct other system planning, which is expected to lead to the passage of improved sentencing laws;

improved allocation of resources for the justice system; and decision support to ensure fair and equitable treatment of offenders. It is also anticipated that there will be an improvement in prison population projections due to knowledge of offender-based criminal case filings and incarceration rates. We also expect an improved capacity to conduct program evaluations and offender recidivism studies, which are anticipated to lead to the development of better responses to crime and criminal behavior. The planned linkage is also expected to lead to improved monitoring by correctional services of offender payments on fines, fees and restitution, as well as improved knowledge of new charges incurred by an offender while under supervision.

The overall benefit of this project is related to the increasing demand for reliable information with which to describe and assess the operations, clientele, and practices of Iowa's justice system. It is believed that this initiative will result in many benefits stemming from informed decision-making, including decisions on policies affecting current and future system costs.

ROI Financial Worksheet

IT Project Evaluation

Annual Pre-Project Cost - How You Perform The Function(s) Now

FTE Cost (salary plus benefits):	
Support Cost (i.e. office supplies, telephone, pagers, travel, etc.):	
Other Cost (expense items other than FTEs & support costs, i.e. indirect costs if applicable, etc.):	
A. Total Annual Pre-Project Cost:	**N/A New Program**

Annual Post-Project Cost – How You Propose to Perform the Function(s)

FTE Cost:	
Support Cost (i.e. office supplies, telephone, pagers, travel, etc.):	
Other Cost (expense items other than FTEs & support costs, i.e. indirect costs if applicable, etc.):	
B. Total Annual Post-Project Cost:	
State Government Benefit (= A-B):	**N/A New Program**

Annual Benefit Summary

State Government Benefit:		
Citizen Benefit (including quantifiable "hidden taxes"):		
Opportunity Value and Risk/Loss Avoidance Benefit:	**$2,000,000 per year in cost avoidance**	
C. Total Annual Project Benefit:	**$2,000,000**	
D. Total Annual Project Cost:	**$188,000**	**$564,000 / 3 = $188,000**
Benefit / Cost Ratio (C / D):	**10.6_**	
ROI (C – D / Requested State IT Project Funds):	**321%**	

☐ **Benefits Not Cost Related or Quantifiable (including non-quantifiable "hidden taxes")**

IT Project Evaluation

BACKGROUND
The criminal justice components of the Executive and Legislative branches of Iowa government have agreed to share data on offenders electronically through the data warehouse supported by the Iowa Technology Department.

RATIONAL
The National Governors Association has recognized that "Communication among law enforcement, the judicial branch, and corrections at the local, state, and federal levels remains a major challenge in maximizing the equity, efficiency, and effectiveness of the national justice system."

The data warehouse approach places Iowa in a national leadership role in sharing data among criminal justice agencies; the savings in equity, and efficiency more than make up any cost has in developing the data warehouse.

COST AVOIDANCE
A primary focus of the data warehouse is to enable state policymakers to use information technology to solve problems that could not previously be addressed. Another focus of the data warehouse is to avoid duplicate and triplicate data entry, improve staff efficiency and provide the most accurate information available to front line criminal justice staff. It is estimated that the data warehouse will have cost avoidance savings across Iowa government of between $1 million and $2 million per year once the system is operational.